The Evening Times

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1901. Publication Office.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00

1.00 Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY...... Thirty-five cents EVENING AND SUNDAY...... Thirty-five cents

THE TIMES COMPANY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

(irculation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week	ended
July 27, 1901, was as follows:	
Sunday, July 21. Monday, July 22. Tuesday, July 28. Wednesday, July 28. Thursday, July 25. Friday, July 25. Saturday, July 26. Saturday, July 27.	39,582 39,261 39,136 39,240 39,473
Total	

The Sampson Scandal.

Under an order from the Secretary of the Navy so stringent that even the garrulous Sampson appears to be obeying it, naval officers and civilian em ployes of the Department are as dumb as a drum with a hole in it on the subject of the Schley Court of Enquiry, and the Sampson scandal generally. Other people are talking, however, and of them to considerable purpose. This is particularly true of a statement Cristobal Colon in the Santiago sea fight, and was compelled to beach his vessel by the tactice and fire and fire active act made by Capt. Emilio Diaz Moreu, of of the American squadron were well duty gallantly. He says: "It is absurd unpatriotic to make any exfire and to that of our batteries. Commodore Schley's own report was a model of a plain, sailorlike, and gentlemanly ice probably comes from cowards."

ed to the previous statements of Vice satisfy the most implacable opponent which he was not near enough to see rians, Baptists, and Methodists? through a telescope until after the Spanish squadron had surrendered, as we all remember, raised a storm of inmight be accomplished.

regardent, will ever set the world jeer- be kept out of the country. ing at America by wearing the epaulets of a vice admiral.

The Future of the Philippines.

Referring to the commercial status of the Philippines, Capt. H. L. Street, who has just returned from the islands, is quoted as saying:

"Make the Philippines the same as Porto ico, take off the tariff on hemp, rice, lumber, and other products of the island, and with the atroduction of modern labor-saving devices the untry will be one of the richest in the world, at the course of time Manila will take the

This is straight in line with the views of every fair-minded and intelligent observer who is in anywise familiar with the situation. It is probably the view of an overwhelming majority of the swerable. There is, in fact, nothing to be said on the other side except that a petition that would be of inestimable

benefit to the American people, To make the Philippines a key to the commerce of Asia the islands themselves must be given a chance to thrive. Under proper conditions Manila might easily take the palm of superiority from Hongkong, but to enable it to do so the rich country that is tributary to the Philippine capital must be developed in ac-

things that must be dependent upon the ance in our favor of about one hundred degree of content which exists among and sixty-two million dollars. the people, and it is self-evident that to with reference to the commercial ad-

of the islands.

eignty will be increased, and this is a nomic discussion of today. point not to be lost sight of when con idering the commercial value of the islands. Under a truly American policy there is no reason to doubt that in very short time the great body of the Filipino people would be as loyal to the Stars and Stripes as are the inhabitants of New Mexico or Arizona. Such a conlence every valid objection to the holding of the islands, for the objections generally have been to the method rather than to the actual holding.

The King's No Popery Oath.

Your true Briton is a conservative creature; so much so that he is not in-James' Hall, its object being to protest against any change in the language of the sovereign's accession oath, which in by Lord Kinnaird, was held in St. insult to the millions of Roman Cath-

ates many, if not a majority, of Engvessel by the tactics and fire of Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, Captain Moreu asserts that all the ships difference could it make as regards the difference could it make as regards the safety of the kingdom or the dynasty if all invitating reference to religion. handled and officers and men did their if all irritating reference to religion tily to assume that the national interests were taken out of the oath? Under the are enhanced by withdrawing immense British constitution, which, however, a sums from commercial uses, and massing ception in the case of Admiral Schley. Of all the American ships the Brooklyn was the most exposed to our sign must be a memoer of the Church for the redemption of notes. Much of it of England. While public opinion in the realm remains what it is now, it is cer- stock is now increasing at a rate of neartain that on ascending the throne any el of a plain, sailorlike, and gentlemanly statement. The suggestion of coward-king or queen will be required to swear fealty to the Episcopal Church and its deal more money than is needed for The remarks of Captain Moreu, add-creed. That ought to be sufficient to rent expenses.

Admiral Cervera and Captain Eulate, of of Rome. It is inequitable and illogical the late Viscaya, which they corrob- to fill the mouth of budding royalty established in its place. The new instituorate, will not make pleasant reading in with offensive denunciations of doc the family circle of the navy ring con- trines and practices which are dear and partments of the Government. On the spirators. Their idol was smashed be- sacred to myrlads of good people, genyond recognition long ago by the truth | erally including some of the perfunctory and public contempt the result of it, denouncer's best friends. The act is as but that fact will not make it any more asinine as it is brutal. Why, indeed, agreeable to the to see people whose should one great Christian communthey are able to control the matter, to intestimony they is e not question danc- nion be singled out for accession abuse? ing on the broken pieces. Thus they will not be rendered happy by a pointed as much disfavor upon the Presbyterian sist upon the creation of a single responsible Minister of Foreign Affairs who might be allowed as many assistants, rereminder offered by Captain Moreu tenets of infant damnation, and hope- tainers, and so on as Chinese taste and when he says that "Sampson's own offi- less predestination, as it does upon the practice might require. cial report is evidence of the Brooklyn's Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, active part and of Schley's competency If it be the correct thing to take a rise and bravery. The adverse criticism is out of the Pepe every time a new king obviously an afterthought." That is is made, why not make the practice A New York Structure to Accommo aractly what it is. Sampson's impudent equal and consistent by inserting in the attempt to claim the honors of a battle oath a few whacks at the Presbyte-

Our Export Trade.

suppressing all mention of Commodore in itself strong evidence that commerstrey the here of the hour. That they to commerce put their advocacy solely placed at \$180,000. have continuously striven to do every upon the ground that we must protect with a court yard, so that there will be no dark rooms. On the first floor there they have been, for some mysterious competition in the American market. will be nine stores, one of which is to be reason, by the whole power of the Ad- Republican stump orators, and news- especially fitted for a model bakery. There TO CHANGE RAILROAD SIGNALS. ministration, it has often looked as if papers of the same party faith, were will also be sixteen apartments their foul and contemptible design loaded to the muzzles with figures floor, and rooms for shower and tub baths showing the enormous consumptive for the tenants. On each of the other five There is little chance of that now, power of the American people, the al-

> full to overflowing. The argument had average \$1 a room a week, a plausible sound, and it may at one
>
> Special attention has been attracted to E. Chamberlain, General Manager of the a plausible sound, and it may at one time have had some little merit, although it must be confessed that even which the evelusion policy was in full solutions. Special attention has been attracted to this tenement house because it is really the first large building of its kind for which plans have been filed since the new half and set forth one which the even in the contract of the charge made attracted to this tenement house because it is really the subject, in which Mr. Chamberiain discussed signal lights, and set forth one which will be a subject.

through the period from 1873 to 1893,
But all that apart, it is clear that we which we can afford to be content with officers of the company are: Dr. American people. As a mere commercial proposition the argument is unancial proposition the argument is unancial proposition the argument is unancial proposition that the output on man of the board of directors; Charies sumptive capacity of the American R. Fallon, secretary. few trusts would be subjected to a com- people, even when business is booming and consumption at the highest notch When business receives a check, and consumption falls off, it leaves a still larger surplus for which it is a matter of prime necessity to find a market.

These facts are extremely significant.

and a half dollars, and of these not very much less than one half were of cordance with the American idea of de- products other than agricultural. Hunvelopment. There are great possibilities | dreds of millions of dollars' worth of In the Philippines, but they can never manufactures were exported, great be realized by governing them solely quantities being sold in the markets of leaden wheel of justice moves rapidly enough in with an eye to the interests of a few our European competitors, against United States is ready to punish its own raswhom we have been, and still are, Nor should we stop with the measures guarding ourselves in fear and tremsuggested by Captain Street. We bling behind an almost impassable tarshould go further and make the islands | iff wall. Our exports to Germany have American territory in all the length and | been increasing at an extraordinary breadth of the term. Not American rate. Ten years ago we stood fourth States, but American territory, we say, on the list of the countries from which with the inhabitants resting secure and Germany bought goods. Now we are contented under the protection of every first, our sales to that country having provision of the Federal Constitution | reached the total last year of two hunwhich, by its nature, applies to a Terri- dred and sixty-five millions of dollars, for tory of the United States. The captain | Against these we imported only one intimates that it will be five years at hundred and four millions of dollars' least before the army in the islands can worth of goods from Germany. Thus our be much reduced. In the nature of trade with that country shows a bal-

This is fairly illustrative of general make them American citizens would re- trade conditions as affecting the United move every substantial grievance and States. In round numbers we are sellgreatly lessen the dissatisfaction which | ing twice as much as we buy, and anyow exists. This should be done both thing which now cuts heavily into our in a spirit of true Americanism and exports either of agricultural products or manufactures is a bodyblow at our vantages to accrue from the possession prosperity. Nor does this tell the whole story, for our exports of manufactures If the conditions are such that a large have but just begun, and the imagina-

army is needed to hold the Filipinos in tion can scarcely grasp what the future ubjection, development will be less and may have in store. He must be blind the commercial value of the archipel- indeed, who cannot see that conditions ago will be diminished in a correspond- have changed and that the tariff argu ing ratio. Besides, the expense incident ments of the sixties, seventies, and to the maintaining of American sover- eighties have no proper place in the eco

It is now known in Berlin that the Ger man Government had not the slightes idea of giving out the tariff project unti after it had been submitted to the Bun printed for official use and one of them vent astray and was sold to a London dition, moreover, would effectually si- the matter on last Saturday. Count vo decided to do the enterprising British editor by having the text printed in all the prematurely out of the bag he is having an uncomfortable time of it. The manu-facturing classes declare that such a tariff would wind up what business they have left, and the working people are frequently charged with stupidity and surly over the prospect of higher prices pig-headedness, and sometimes, per-haps, not without reason. The present appears to be one of the times. We pears to be that the Bundesrath will take have news from London today that a nearly all the ginger out of the project great Protestant meeting, presided over if it does not reject the scheme entirely.

its present form is a cruel and burning that the unfortunate lady is close to her become "serious," which doubtless means end. The Kaiser who has been enjoying olics who are subjects of the Crown, his annual yachting cruise in northern and who have shown themselves ready waters, is hurrying to his mother's bedto fight and die for it in many a bloody side, and it is probable that her brother, war.

King Edward, who is devotedly attached to her will hasten to see her. The angel to understand the feeling which actu- Death truly is no respecter of persons.

is free gold-a clear surplus which much better be in circulation. The gold

The Chinese Tsung-li-Yamen has been abolished and a Board of Foreign Affairs tion will have precedence of all other dewhole it is considered an improvement on the old arrangement, but even at that it is too many headed to promise tory results, and it would be the part of wisdom for the civilized Powers, while sist upon the creation of a single respon-

FOR A BIG TENEMENT HOUSE.

date 186 Families.

NEW YORK, July 31.-Architects have filed plans of what they say will be the largest tenement house in this city, if not n the world. The building is to be erect-The outcry which is raised whenever ed by the City and Suburban Homes Com dignation throughout the United States, some foreign Government takes action pany, and will occupy the whole block which was increased by his conduct in which may cut into our export trade is front in Avenue A between Seventy-Schley in connection with the victory, cial conditions in the United States street, it will be nearly square, with a Then the afterthought came, and it have undergone marked changes during ground area of more than 40,000 square was decided by the Sampsonites that recent years. But a short time ago the feet. It will contain apartments for 185 the only hope for their pet was to de-extreme advocates of tariff obstruction

At that time—say a decade or so the bankings is to back—nearly all of our exports were agricultural products. The Republican stone and terra cotta trimmings. The agricultural products. The Republican stone and terra cotta trimmings. The has already been made on some roads, notably the New York, New H von and and had a spectacular career. His third

The company has already built several have now got beyond the point at which we can afford to be content with the American market for American L. Gould, president; Samuel D. Babcock, certain lines is far beyond the con- Stewart Smith, treasurer, and George W.

A Foreign View.

(From the Munich Allegemeine Zeitung,)
The two most powerful forces in the new
sentury will be Russia and the North American
Republic, and to a great extent the fate of the
English Empire will depend on what these
countries do or do not do. Of these two co-(From the Munich Allegemeine Zeitung.) empires, the American Republic occupies empires, the American Republic occupies ored position. It is like a mighty island, as such it will be almost beyond attack the day when it shall have a navy that can with the vessels of England, and that day he to come in the near future. For the fiscal year just ended our total exports amounted to nearly a billion

Pleasure in Prospect.

(From the Pittsburg Despatch.)

Raising an Issue.

(From the Minneapolis Times.)

A Minnesota justice of the peace has fined him telf for selling baking powder without the

Also a House.

(From the Atchison Globe,)

hose people who have been saving up money a rainy day must have a lot on hand.

The People, (From the Philadelphia Times.) One side of the seal of the State of Pennsylvania has on it the motto; "Both Can't Survive." This seems to intimate that either he people or the bosses must go.

(From the Boston Globe.) Advice to Teutons thinking about passing a Tariff bill hestile to the United States-Don't!

In Defence.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) The fact that those three-pound Russian hail-tones killed three men will suggest that sheet-ron family umbrellas ought to be found in the

TRADE WITH THE WORLD.

The Country's Increase in Exports During the Past Year.

The full statistics of the imports and xports of the United States for the nonth of June and for the fiscal year nding with June have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They furnish a number of interesting facts not given out in the preliminary

he full fiscal year.

Perhaps the chief of these is the showing that the country has been importing more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, cluding luxuries, and less raw materials or manufacture during the past year han it did in the previous twelve months. The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$822,673,016, as compared with \$849,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of more than \$27,000,000. Of the total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$222,227,898, as compared with \$218,510,698 in the previous year. will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported a larger amount of food products. On he other hand the imports of "articles in crude condition which enter into the previous processes of domestic industry," or in other words, raw material, have been much smaller than in the previous year, \$269,763,404, as compared with \$302,-426,746. The imports of articles partially manufactured have fallen off also from \$88,433,549 in 1890 to \$79,080,716 in 1901.

Manufactured articles ready for cor amption have been imported to a slightgreater extent, the figures for 1900 and respectively, being \$128,900,697 and \$130,662,903. So, too, the imports of luxuries have increased from \$111,670,094 to \$120,-

As has been stated heretofore, the total f exports has increased heavily during tured goods, in which there is a slight falling off. Agricultural products still oc cupy first place by a long lead. The ex-ports of agricultural products for the year were \$944,059,568, as compared wan \$835,588,123. The increase for the year was \$108,000,000, which, it will be seen, was greater than the total increase of exports. The agricultural exports formed 64.64 per cent of the total exports in the past year while in 1900 they formed only 60.58 per Year were \$944,059,568, as compared with

the exports of manufactured goods, as the stated, have fathen off. The total the year is only \$4.0,569.173, as comded with \$433.851.785 in the previous, a loss of \$23,000,000. The percentage annufactures to the total exports was 28.11 last year as compared with 31.65 he year previous.

the year previous. The exports of mining products have in-reased from \$37,843,742 in 1990 to \$39,267,647 in 1991. Lumber and other products of he forest have increased from \$32,218,112 o \$54,312,839. Fisheries products have nereased from \$6,35,129 to \$1,743,312. The exports of foreign goods during the cear were \$27,301,748, as compared with 23,713,511 in the previous year. The ta-des prepared by the Bureau of Statistics include these exports of "foreign goods" is the figures for 1999, but do not include hem for the past year. It is also noted

1900, but the foreign commerce of the tement of the foreign commerce of the states after that date. The commerce of Porto Ricc and exports for Hamiltonian to the United States are shown separate of the

to the United States are shown sep-ely in this report."

by a large of trade in favor of the ed States shown by these export and out statistics, is larger than ever be-The total exports were \$1,460,453,509, the total imports \$822,673,616, the dif-nce in favor of this country being \$10,783. In the previous year the bal-of trade was only about \$529,000,000, bat the increase has been \$117,000,000, cold problem of what becomes of this last. As a matter of fact, the cold and silver together have than the imports. The exd were \$63,179,137 and the imis decided where so, 13, 137 and the im-661.187, leaving a balance of only as the total net receipts of gold, orts of silver were \$64,285,180 and orts only \$36,284,041, the exports g the imports by \$25,000,000. In I movement of gold and silver, the country lost about \$15,000. ry evidently no cash was received for the \$637,000,000 excess of goods at of the country

A Proposition to Abandon the White Light.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31-The Penn be kept out of the country.

At that time—say a decade or so back—nearly all of our exports were back—

force we were not always on the topmost wave of industrial prosperity. In
fact, we had both good times and bad,
with the bad generally to the fore all
through the period from 1873 to 1893.

Tenement House law went into effect.
Special plans also have been made for by his road. This reason is given as follows: "We had an accident, and, upon thorough investigation, we proved bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom.

With her husband, she afterward said, regarding the property she was to have in
the event of a diverse of the opening the property she was to have in
the example of the period from 1873 to 1893.

With her husband, she afterward said, regarding the property she was to have in
the event of a diverse of the period from 1873 to 1893.

light, and instead of indicating danger or caution, respectively, would give the engineer to understand that the track ahead was clear, and grave accident might result. In fact accidents have been caused in just that way, although the possibility is very remote. However remote, say those who argue for the proposed signals, it ought to be removed altogether. If white lights did not play any part in railroad signaling there would be no accidents due to such a cause.

The white light, it is pointed out, has no real significance or individuality, because of its common use. The other lights, red, green, and yellow, have a very distinct individuality which is given them by design and for an evident purpose. Their use would do away with the possibility of confusion. Furthermore, if any lens breakage occurred the engineer, getting no individual light, but only a white light, which would be no signal, would stop until righted.

There are some considerations which stand in the way of the proposed change.

light, which would be no signal, would stop until righted.

There are some considerations which stand in the way of the proposed change, says Mr. Hutchinson, general manager of the Pennsylvania. One of these is the fact that signal lights change in significance according to where they are used. For instance, a green light if on a freight or a switched train, tells the engineer of an approaching express that the freight or the switched train, as the case may be, is not on his track, but that his way is clear. Consequently he does not reduce the speed of his train. But, it is said, a like arrangement could be made if the signal lights were changed, and, therefore, that is no real objection.

THE HOME OF THE MANGO. An American Consul in India Writes

About the Fruit. ment regarding the growth and develop

ment of the mango interests of India, William Thomas Fee, the United States Consul at Bombay, says: "India is the home of the mange. The

seem to grow everywhere in its tropic the bureau, especially with regard to zone. They are found wild in the jungle and are highly cultivated in gardens and mango groves. The mango of Bombay i especially famous, and is one of the mos highly prized of Indian fruits.

"The genus belongs to the cashew family, of which we have in the United State a native representative in the sumac. believe there are some fourteen species known; some have been completely nat uralized in the West Indies and other tropical countries. The most important tropical countries. The most impospecies is the Mangifera Indica mango, the Indian native name, of which

there are numerous variaties. "The tree is large and spreading, with leathery, lanceolate leaves, and large terminal panicles of flowers. The fruit, like the apple of the temperate zone, varie greatl/ in size, shape, color, and flavor being sometimes three or more inches The largest varieties weigh pounds, but they are usually not large than a goose egg. The mango is at first green, then becomes partly red or orange color. Beneath the tough skin there is in the better varieties a rich, fleshy, delicio pulp, in the center of which is a large flat stone, to which the inner portion of the oulp is attached by coarse fibres, som thing after the manner of our clingston peach. The poorer varieties are smaller in size, tough and stringy, and are not edible on account of their strong flavor of turpentine. One writer compares them 'a mixture of tow and turpentine.'

"The mango season commences in this part of India in May and June, just before the monsoon. The Alfoes, or Alphonso, is claimed to be the best variety of the mango. The finest sell in the Bombay markets at the beginning of the season a in price one-half. The other varieties cos according to quality, some as low as annas (6 cents) per dozen; in fact, jun gle mangoes may be had for even but this wild kind is only eaten by the natives.

"Inarching is the favorite system of improving the mango by grafting in Bombay.

"The wood of the tree, together with sandalwood, is used by the Hindoos for burning. The bark possesses astringen properties, and when cut exudes a resin ous and astringent gum. The native make use of the leaves and leaf stalks in hardening the gum, and the undeveloped fruit, ground into a paste, is claimed to possess vermifugal properties. The seeds when boiled are eaten in times of scarcity of other food.

"The fruit is sent from the West Indies in the form of a sweetmeat, but in that states the sweetness has displaced the flavor. The green fruit, pickled and highly spiced, has for some years been ex-ported from India to England. Fresh mangoes, for the first time, have been exported in large numbers from Bombay to London during the present season. It is claimed that they not only reach their destination in fairly good cor are bringing fancy prices, being superior to the mangoes from the West Indies. The cast-off wooden boxes used by the Standard Oil Company in shipping

the Standard Oil Company in shipping case oil to India are utilized in this enterprise. This crude beginning promjees to develop into a considerable trade.

"I am shipping this week, in a specially made case with plate-glass top, twelve mango grafts of nine different varieties to an enterprising horticulturist at West Palm Beach, Indian River, Florida. This is the second shipment, the first being made at about this time last year, but, on account of the delays attending trans-shipment at London and New York, the grafts were about ten weeks in reaching their destination and were all dead on arrival. It is hoped better success will follow this consignment.

"Almost all the fruits of the Old World are said to be improved by being transplanted in American soil. If the Bombay Alfoos mango can be thus improved, we shall have found a delicious fruit."

JOHN O'DAY'S DEATH.

The Millionaire Missourian Passes Away in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 31.-John O'Day, of formerly the leading spirit in the St. There is little chance of that now, power of the American people, the al"Truth is mighty and will prevail!" most incalculable value of the American producer, and how necessary it was that foreign goods in solid brick walls. The floors, windows, and casings will be fireproof, and the variety of signal lights. The proposition is to make green the safety light instead of white; in fact, to do away with the white to the American producer, and how necessary it was that foreign goods make green the safety light instead of white; in fact, to do away with the white to the country. son, John O'Day, jr., was with him when death came. The body was sent to

agricultural products. The Republican argument was that Europe could not get along without our foodstuffs, and if we could only keep foreign manufactures out of the American market the cup of our industrial happiness would be rent which will be charged tenants will be paved with polished with tiles, and with wainscotings of fine marble.

The roof will be constructed as a roof garden and playground for children. The roof will be charged tenants will be paved with polished the New York, New H. ven and Hartford, and is receiving the consideration of many other great railroads throughout the country.

Recently a Pennsylvania Railroad official, who has direct charge of this matter.

The roof will be paved with polished the colored granite, inlaid with tiles, and with wainscotings of fine marble.

The roof will be constructed as a roof garden and playground for children. The roof will be charged tenants will be paved with polished the New York, New H. ven and Hartford, and is receiving the consideration of many other great railroads throughout the country.

Recently a Pennsylvania Railroad official, who has direct charge of this matter.

Court September 16 last. By agreement ed a divorce in the Springuess Court September 10 last. By agreement to 50 and. She had shot and wounded herself in a hotel in St. Louis in July of last year, after having trouble with her husband, she afterward said, re

yond all doubt that the signal that was represented to have been given by the signal man in the tower to the engineer by a hand lantern with a white globe in it was a white light on a crossing gate beyond the tower, but which could be seen through the tower windows, and the gate was raised at the time the train was coming up to the tower."

It is this possibility of confusion of white lights that has turned the minds of railroad men to consideration of the question of change. Practically all lights in use outside of those for railroad signals are white. These lights have become so commen along railroad lines that it is said the danger of confusing a railroad signal with other white lights has become serious, and is constantly growning more so. Unon the light whethered. it is said the danger of confusing a railroad signal with other white lights has
become serious, and is constantly growing more so. Upon the light which indicates a clear track much depends—some
railroad men say more than any other
light. It is only that light which keeps
trains at high speed, and it is to trains
at high speed that accident is most likely
to occur. It is contended, therefore, by
the advocates of the proposed change that
all possibility of a confusion of lights
should be entirely removed.

Furthermore, there is possibility of danger in the white light in another way.
Every light back of its lense is, of course,
white. If a red or a green lens should
break the lamp would then show a white
light, and instead of indicating danger or
caution, respectively, would give the encapped to the dependence of the construction of a fine mauseleum at
Springfield. road; H. L. Morrill and D. H. Nichols, the general superintendent, were combined against him. Mr. Winslow, the president, was in Europe at the time, but was called home and entered the combination to oust O'Day. Shortly after he had been deposed secret circulars attacking the St. Louis and San Francisco were distributed. Mr. O'Day always claimed that he made E. D. Kenna, and that Kenna betrayed him.

Before leaving Springfield for Baltimore, Mr. O'Day made arrangements for the construction of a fine mauseleum at Springfield.

VACCINATION IN BALTIMORE.

An Effort to Prevent an Epidemie of Smallpox. BALTIMORE, July 31 .- Dr. Bosley, the

smallpox shall not get a foothold in Bal-timore if energetic and thorough work on the part of the health department can "After August 15 I shall insist upon

thorough vaccination in this city," Dr Bosley said. "Owing to the prevalence allpox in New York, I believe w will have many cases here next fall and winter unless effective measures are taways preceded by a year or two of spo-

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

COLONEL BARROWS DEAD.

The Welsbach Company President Expires at Haverford, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.-Col. Will liam Eliot Barrows. President of the Welsbach Company, died yesterday at his come in Haverford. For the last six months he had been ill of Bright's dis ase, but until a month ago continued t visit his office and attend to his duties o give up business. About a week ago ere was an alarming change in his con lition, and he grew steadily worse unti his death.

Colonel Barrows had a varied and remarkable carcer as a manufacturer, and had been connected with the Weisbach nterests almost from its beginning. He came to Philadelphia in 1888 to take the position in Gloucester, and was shortly afterward elected president and general manager of the company. When the Welsbach Company, which merged the existing interests, was formed he was elected its president, and held the office At the time he assumed control of the business it was largely in an expe rimental stage, but under his manage-ment the manufacture of the lights was further perfected, business changes intro luced and the sale of the output pushed

vigorously. Colonel Barrows was born in Hudson Phio, July 14, 1842, and was the son of Rev. Elijah Porter Barrows. He was educated in the district school, and later in the English Department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. At the outbreak of the war he entered the service, and was successively promoted to be hospital steward, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, and brevet major. He served as aide-de-eamp to Major General Alexander Webb, Chief of Staff of the Army of

the Potomac. Shortly after being mustered out of the service he entered the Lowell machine shop, Lowell, Mass., as an apprentice to learn the trade of machinist, receiving a compensation of 42 cents a day. After serving in the various departments, he serving in the various departments, as was appointed mechanical engineer of the Ivanhoe Paper Company, of Paterson, N.

J. For a time he was in the employ of F. A. Leigh & Co., of Boston, importers held fast in a closed position by the arms of of and dealers in foreign machinery. In the machine until you drop a penny into the 1875 he became assistant to the President of the Willimantic Linen Company, of Willimantic, Conn., and later, after the president's death, succeeded to that office. of and dealers in foreign machinery. In

It was while Colonel Barrows was en-gaged in carrying on his work at Willi-

ning, spinning, weaving, and dyeing it, cutting the cloth and making it into a suit of clothes to be worn by the Governthe same day.

He is said to have been the first man mill-the lower story for the engines and shafting, the upper one for the spinning machinery and the operatives. This mill became famous throughout the world for its stained glass windows, and lights, its lower beds and boxes, for its sanitary arrangements, for the care which was ote the health and strength and efficiency of its operatives, both male and female, and for the excellence of their output. It was in this mill that milk, bread, and bouillot were first issued gratuitously to the growing girls employ-ed about it; that all employes were re-quired to know how to read and write; that the fireman was paid more than the engineer; that storage batteries were first successfully used in connection with electric lighting, and many other improvements made, all primarily because it was believed to be profitable to the mill com-

For some time Colonel Barrows was as istant to the president and was manager f the Chicago works of the Pullman Car lompany, and resigned to become United tates Commissioner to the west coast of outh America, in the interest of the New

South America, in the interest of the New Orleans Exposition.

Upon returning from South America, he was for a time manager of the Hinckley Locomotive Works, Boston, and resigned to accept the position of manager of the Welsbach Light Company.

Colonel Barrows was a senior aide-decamp on the staff of ex-Governor Bigelow, of Connecticut. He married, in 1893.

low, of Connecticut. He married, in 1889, Emma Holden Shattuck, of Lowell, Mass., who survives him. He has three sons, George S., who is engineer of the Welsbach Company; Richard Lee, now a student in the University of Pennsylvania, and Robert C. Art, Manufacturers' and University Clubs, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society, the Geological Society, the Contemporary Club, and the Merion Cricket Club. He was one of the charter members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Yale University for his contributions to practical economy. The funeral services will be held Friday, and, in accordance with Colonel Barrows' wish, the body will be cremated.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Composing Pieces.

Mrs. Hocorn—Young Ezra Hankins is gettin' to be right leterurry. He had three pieces in the country paper this week. Mrs. Meddergrass—He comes of a leterrury family. His ma put over a thousand pieces in

In the Vernacular.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)
a," said Miss Slangay, "you'll have to be ing of digging up some loaf sugar for me." our sugar exclaimed pa. "What or carth Vacation money, pa."

His Favorite. (From the Ohio State Journal.)

"What is your favorite dish?" enquired Mrs. Frontpew of the Rev. Mr. Longface, the new pastor. She felt sure it was chicken, but it proved not. he contribution plate," answered the Longface, absently.

Improving.

(From the Yonkers Statesman.) Bacon—Is your wife improving in her cook

Egbert-Oh, yes! When I first began to ca her food I had to have the de-tor; now I just have to take some little things for indigestion which I happen to have in the house. He Fixed the Typewriter.

(From the Indianapolis News.) —Djar Jditor Thj Njws. A fillow car last wjjk and elaimjd to bj an jxp.

Mrs. Muldoon-Yis, doctor; an' will I give i t' him befoor or aither his males?

He Wanted the Fish.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

(From the Chicago Tribune.) "I wouldn't be as unpopular in this neighbor sod as you are for a million fellars," "What difference does it make?" "When there's a dog poisoned everybody think

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Mohammedan year begins in July; that of the Persian on August 11.

The highest clouds lie at 27,000 feet; Mount Everest is 29,002 feet. Th highest recorded bal-con ascent is 36,000 feet.

The whole human family is under forty-five principal Governments, of which only six are absolute monarchies and fifteen are limited

The population of Belgium ,according to offi-ial figures, has reached 6,744,532, of which total .862,486 are males; 2,485,072 speak Flemish only, .485,072 speak French only, and 700,907 both

A prayer-book was recently lost by an elegantly dressed lady in a Berlin confectioner's, and found, to the disgust of the loser. The book had three compartments, one for prayers, one for sweets, and one for—brandy.

Two thousand of the 30,000 books on the French Bibliotheque Nationale by the British Museum will be kept there. The remaining 28,000 will be sent to the Bibliotheque Sevigne.

William T. Bryan, an electrician of Cincinnati ays that by sending an electric current through poor piece of ceefsteak he can convert it into tender, toothsome morsel. The electricity dis-ategrates the tissues and destroys impurities.

More icebergs are met with in summer than n winter. An iceberg is the sea end of a glacier or frozen river. The glacier is being contin-nally pushed into the sea from the weight above, and finally great masses become detached.

Phenomenal heat prevailed throughout all Northern Russia. The temperature in St. Pctersburg on Sunday was 117 degrees Fahren In Odessa it was 10%, and the rate of tality there was 70 per cent above the nor German surgeons have discovered that the of an egg will answer as well as bits of skin from a human being to start the healing of open wounds which would not otherwise heal. The discovery has already been successfully

The "London Morning Post" printed this unique "for rent" advertisement last week: "A rock built, crenelated castle, buffeted by the At-

English contractors have lately built an auto

onle mitrailleuse designed to run upon rails mobnle mitrailleuse designed to run upon rails and replace the present system of armored mantic that he established co-operative stores, reading rooms, and art schools for the mill hands.

While president there he conceived and successfully carried through the fidea of gathering the cotton from the field, gingathering the cotton from the field, gingathering the cotton from the field, gingathering the cotton from the field gingathering the field gingathering the cotton from the field gingathering gingathering the field gingathering gingathering gingathering gingathering gingathering gingathering gingathering gingathering gi There is some talk of establishing a woman's college of matrimony, to be located in Chelsez, England, where the duties of a wife will become

the subject of a two-years' course of study. The curriculum will embrace not only the usual branches of housewifery, such as cooking, serving, and laundry work, but is intended to deal with physiology and medicine as well, so that the students will receive mental discipline in connection with the manual training. Prof. Gregory, who is said to be one of the scientists best fitted to conduct polar expeditions, has resigned from the British antartic ex-

The Government is gradually doing away with the distribution of rations to Indians. dians. Of this number 45,250 draw rations regularly, while 12,600 more are provided for at va-

The surgeon general of the United States ical board by which the conclusion was reached

One of the principal uses of Switzerland and

An experiment undertaken some two years ago in California by the Santa Fe Company, says a writer in the "Cosmopolitan," demontrated that one ton of coal would carry a trated that one ton of coal would carry certain train of cars 26.7 miles, while a littl more than a ton of oil—2,016 pounds—carrie the same train over the same track 38.46 mile a gain of 44 per cent. The coal cost 87.50 ton and the oil cost only 86.90, a gain of per cent. This was when the oil cost \$8.15 barrel—twice what it may be expected to cos when the Texas supply can be fully drawn on.

Noah's Ark is generally supposed to be the earliest ship of which we have record, but there exist paintings of Egyptian vessels im-mensely older than the date, 2840 B. C., usually meased older than the date, 2840 B. C., usually assigned to the Ark, being, indeed, probably between seventy and eighty centuries old. Moreover, there are now in existence in Egypt boats which were built about the period the Ark was constructed. These are, however, small craft, about 33 feet long, 7 or 8 feet wide, and 2½ to 3 feet deep. They were discovered six years ago by the French Egyptologist, M. J. de Morgan, in brick vaults near Cairo.

The mantle used in the Welshach light is made of a combination or mixture of two rare earths, known as thoria and ceria, and to proearths, known as thoria and ceria, and to produce the proper effect they must be combined in a definite proportion. If combined in equal quantities they give practically no light, the mantle merely becoming red hot. The effective combination is 99 per cent of thoria and 1 per cent of ceria. Why this very slight addition of ceria to the thoria should so enormously increase the light is not yet thoroughly understood. It has been found that a mantle made wholly of either earth will give only about one-eleventh as much light as one made of the proportions just named.

There are portable churches, as well as school uses, and the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania thinking seriously of adopting them for cor ament buildings. These movable churches are nade of corrugated galvanized iron, fastened to

The old-fashioned jimmy may do for the urglar who operates in remote country dis-ricts. The up-to-date Bill Sikes has moved with the times, and in order to relieve his neighbors of their goods uses his brains as well as brute strength. What may be called,

The Best Prescription for Malaria